

COMMENCEMENT MESSAGE

ADDRESS OF WM. L. MCPHERSON TO THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Marked the 91st Commencement Exercises of Gettysburg College.

A distinguished son of Old Gettysburg, town and college, William L. McPherson, editorial writer of the New York Tribune, a member of the class of 1883, and one of the fourteen members of that class holding a reunion here this year, brought the message that marked the 91st Commencement of Gettysburg College. The theme of his address, following to the graduating class, was:

Democracy and Quality.

Can a democracy—especially a leveling democracy like ours—develop efficiency and distinction? Can it attain a high degree of self-discipline and a superior form of citizenship?

We have not always had democracy in the United States, or always believed in it. Of the thirteen colonies few were democratic except in a highly restricted sense.

Most of the fathers were very suspicious of popular rule. It is generally taken for granted that they thought as we do. But that is not the case. Hamilton was almost a monarchist. John Adams had little use for kings. But he believed in the necessity of a king-like power under another name. Thomas Jefferson, widely accepted as an apostle of democracy, thought that the democratic system was feasible in America only if political power were reserved to a particular voting group.

John Adams was a serious student of political science. He published, in 1786, a stout book entitled "A Defense of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America against the Attack of M. Turgot in His Letter to Dr. Price." In this he developed an economic theory of government based on the inevitable conflict of two classes—the rich and the poor. Adams never heard of Karl Marx's materialistic conception of society.

Adams did not actually describe the two antagonistic classes as the rich and the poor. He used the more awkward terms "gentlemen and simplemen." But since he did not relish an aristocracy of birth, he admitted more frankly that most gentlemen would really be rich and most "simplemen" poor. In order to prevent the destruction of the state, through what Marx later described, as the war between the proletariat and capitalism, Adams advocated erection of an "independent executive and judiciary" which were to keep the peace between the two factions. To stabilize his system of neutral intermedia-

tion he favored long elective terms for executives and judges. If necessary, he argued, these terms should be for life. At a pinch he was willing to make the executive office and all judicial offices hereditary.

Such a camouflaging of royal power under republican symbols travesties democracy. Adams was classified even in his own day as a Federalist reactionary. Jefferson was classified as an ardent democrat. Yet Jefferson's belief in the axiom that all men are born equal or, are entitled to an equal voice in government, was rigidly limited in practice. He was a statesman of manifold inconsistencies. One of the most glaring of these took shape in his ingenuous insistence that only men who own or cultivate land ought to count in a democracy.

William S. Kenyon and Arthur Capper were not the first farm blockers. Jefferson antedated them nearly a century and a half. He went much further than the farm blockers of to-day do, for he held that alongside the sun-tanned farmer the town or city worker was not only a wan or colorless citizen, but also a highly undesirable one.

Jefferson wrote in 1781 to M. de Marbois, secretary of the French Legation in Washington:

"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God. If he ever had a chosen people, whose breasts He has made a peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue.....

Generally speaking, the proportion which the aggregate of the other classes of citizens bears in any state to that of its husbandmen is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption.... The mobs of the great cities add just so much to the support of pure government as sores do to the strength of the human body."

The fathers took their democracy in homeopathic doses. They were afraid of the equality which they had vaunted in the Declaration of Independence. Faith in democracy, in fact, grew slowly for a century, although it had its whole-hearted champions now and then, like Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln.

Now, after 130 years, we have a real democracy—or something close to it. There were nearly 27,000,000 voters at the last Presidential election, and there were in 1920 54,421,832 citizens of voting age.

Yet none of the gloomy forebodings of Adams, Jefferson, has been realized. There has been no Marxian war of extermination between the poor and the rich. Nor has the state sunk into corruption and degradation because the city rabble and the non-

agricultural workers have been allowed to share the suffrage....

There are two real tests of quality for any form of political association. One is viability—the power of an organism to cling to life and to perpetuate itself. The other is the capacity to produce good citizenship. Our democracy has shown an amazing vitality. It is much more solidly grounded than it was a hundred and twenty-five years ago, or seventy-five years ago. It survived the Civil War, inevitably prepared by the discordant union of free labor states with slave labor states. It has nearly

conquered the disruptive forces of sectionalism. These troubles were thrust upon it at its very birth. They retarded our natural democratic development for three generations. When we paid that debt to the past we were free. And our democratic adaptability has kept us from being straddled with other ancestral burdens such as the European states have had to stagger under.

Since Marx's time Europe has been rent by the economic class war which he and John Adams conceived to be the lamentable but natural destiny of every political society. The existence of century-old classes in Europe gave Marx a basis for his doctrine of unrelenting class antagonism. Socialism was an instrument forged by him not to mitigate this warfare, but to accentuate it. He meant to destroy capitalism and to exterminate the bourgeoisie; to raze, instead of building, to narrow political and economic opportunity instead of broadening it.

Under Lenin and Trotsky Russia is now reaping the ultimate fruits of Marxism. Socialism as a destructive force is still very potent in most of Europe. Mussolini has scuttled it in Italy. But it raises its head as never before in the British House of Commons. In France alone it has been disarmed since the French people have learned the great lesson of the war and become more than ever patriotic and nationalistic.

Has the poison of the Adams and Marx conception affected American democracy? Hardly at all. We have no classes here in the European sense and no noticeable class consciousness. The rich and the poor we have always with us, but they do not form permanent groups. Each shades into the other—three or four generations from shirtsleeves to shirt-sleeves.

Thomas Carlyle, who hated America, once said that democracy in this country meant turkey for dinner every day for every American family. He meant that as a sneer. But wrapped up in his sneer was a compliment of which he was manifestly not conscious.

American democracy gives every one a chance to eat turkey. Walter Rathenau, the greatest and wisest German statesman since the war, wrote with amazement in one of his striking economic studies, "Die Neue Gesellschaft" (The New Society), of economic conditions existing here under which a workman can drive to and from his work in his own automobile. In such a country, he said, socialism could have no mission and no meaning.

There are more than 12,000,000 automobiles in the United States. But our leisure group—including tramps—numbers only a few hundred thousands. We hardly know what the word proletariat (so big with portent in Europe) means. Our labor unions are becoming capitalistic. They are opening banks and trust companies—the last word in capitalism. The organizer farmers are doing the same thing and are getting ready to compete with the middlemen or distributors. The Marxian economic distinctions are all unrecognizable here. The American Federation of Labor now has locals composed of newspaper writers and of actors.

This is the greatest work which our democracy has done in the field of economics. It has sidetracked the ruthless Marxian struggle. That makes enormously for political solidarity and efficiency. We still have to moderate somewhat the fierce individual economic struggle which retards the development of good citizenship.

The real conflict in this last field is between the two personalities who dwell within us—the Cave Man and the Good Citizen. The former goes back in human history much further than the latter. The Cave Man has the same unerring instincts of self-service and self-concern as the wild animals have. Like the wild animals, too, he may recognize the ties of family. But his sympathies seldom extend beyond that narrow circle into the world of civic consciousness and co-operation.

"I and my wife. My son John and his wife—We four. And no more."

When the Cave Man in us gets the upper hand we revert to the Stone Age. We may exhibit some sterling domestic virtues when we are behind our own walls. But when we shut the front door and go down into the market place we still wear skins and carry a flint hatchet.

Americans have always been ardent partisans of individualism. It is in our frontiersman blood. And this prepossession has worked hand in hand with our Cave Man everyday code of economics to retard the flow of better citizenship.

We have too many citizens who are Cave Men. Last year the country was chagrined and harassed by two gross manifestations of the Cave

spirit. The coal operators and the coal miners shut off production, except in a few non-unionized districts, and brazenly asked the government and the coal users what they were going to do about it. At the same time, after conferences with the coal workers' union, the railroad shopmen attempted to hold up transportation in contempt of a decision by the Railroad Labor Board and with an obvious intention to break down the Esch-Cummins transportation law.

These attacks on the public interest were perhaps not preventable under existing law. But they were anti-social and showed the temper of the archaic Cave Man who is in all of us. They were committed by men who do not yet comprehend the meaning of democratic association, who do not recognize the moral law of a democracy which subordinates individual good to the greatest good of the greatest number. The man who makes two blades of wheat grow where one grew before is a benefactor of his kind. A man who selfishly restricts normal output, deliberately makes labor less productive and unnecessarily increases the cost of living is an economic wrecker and the enemy of his fellows. Democracy will get him eventually, for he scorns philosophy, ignores its precepts and invites the penalties which it has in store for its unworthy citizens.

Can we be sure of this? you ask. I believe that we can. The war gave us some evidence on this point. Peace cannot test a form of government and the temper of a people living under it as war does. The great war vindicated the democratic system as no other episode in history has ever done. Since 1914 four great empires have passed away—the German, the Austro-Hungarian, the Russian and the Turkish. But no democracy has fallen. When the crucial trial came the imperial, hereditary principle failed to work, and the people of those empires found in defeat a welcome excuse for ridding themselves of czarism and autocracy.

A democracy at war is more tenacious, more united and more formidable than an empire ever can be. The people of a democratic country fight literally for what is theirs, for what each one has an equal share in. The people of a monarchy, in which the monarch is still vested with genuine power, fight for a dynasty and an order imposed from above—both of which may have become irksome to them.

The world was for years persuaded to regard the Germany of the Hohenzollers as a model of regimented solidarity. Every German was supposed to march to the goose step. But that was only a forced appearance. The war was only a few days old when Dr. Wilhelm Muelhauzen noted in his diary that the Social Democrats supported it, for the reason that they, too, were willing to profit from German victory, but also for the reason that defeat would bring about the condemnation of Kaiserism.

As the war progressed this feeling became more and more acute. The Socialists openly used the war to extort domestic political concessions. There were millions of Germans who agreed inwardly with what Rathenau had the audacity to say:

"The moment will never come in which the Kaiser, as conqueror of the world, will ride with his paladins through the Brandenburg Gate on white horses. On that day world history would have gone mad."

Ludendorff would have been one of those paladins. But that did not prevent him from complaining bitterly in his memoirs of the war-time weakness of the German imperial machine. The Kaiser and the imperial prerogatives stood in the way of an intense prosecution of the war. Ludendorff notes regretfully that the hostile

democratic states carried on the war with an increasing vigor, and that the governments of those states, because of their freedom to do anything necessary to win the war, assumed more and more the character of dictatorships. He would have liked to see Germany under a similar dictatorship freely consented by the people. But Germany's rigid constitutional forms and the Kaiser's hereditary authority were fatal obstacles. "I had no constitutional power," he laments, "directly to influence the German government." Hindenburg also wrote, in "Aus Meinem Leben" ("Out of My Life"): "They (the enemy democracies) understood

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The people of the United States rose to new heights in the great war. It was a people's war. No effort was asked which the country was not more than ready to make. It is the simple truth that the country was always willing to march further and faster than the government was. We took to heart the scriptural injunction:

"And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain."

In a state of war the cave man has to leave his cave. He must expand his vision and adapt himself to broader virtues. What he has done for himself and his family he must now do for the state—assign it to his goods, his services and perhaps his life. Good citizenship is exalted and comes into its own.

Our government was so absorbed

(Continued on page 2.)

REV. H. W. A. HANSON, D.D.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GETTYSBURG COLLEGE.

Unanimous Choice of Board of Trustees and it is Expected that He Will Accept the Position.

Rev. H. W. A. Hanson, D.D., Pastor of Messiah Lutheran Church of Harrisburg was the unanimous choice of the Board of Trustees of Gettysburg College on Tuesday for President of the College.

The committee of five to make recommendations was composed of Dr. H. H. Weber, of York, Chairman; Martin H. Buehler, of Baltimore; Dr. John C. McAllister, of Harrisburg; Dr. Percy Hoover, of Waynesboro and Dr. J. A. Clutz, of Gettysburg. Chairman of the Administrative committee and acting head of the College since the departure of Dr. Granville.

The recommendations of this committee were adopted by the Board of Trustees at their meeting on Tuesday and Rev. Hanson was unanimously elected President of Gettysburg College.

The guest of the collation at the Academy Building after the graduation exercises in Brue Chapel was the new President, Rev. Hanson and he made a brilliant after dinner speech and demonstrated an enthusiasm for the new work ahead which enthused and cheered the host of Gettysburg College sons and daughters.

Rev. Hanson was born in Wilmington, North Carolina and graduated from Roanoke College which has always been known as a daughter of Gettysburg College. He came to the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg in 1901 and graduated therefrom in 1904. After two years study abroad, he became pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran Church in Pittsburgh and remained there until 1912. He then accepted a call to the Messiah Church of Harrisburg and part of his work in the Capitol city has been the erection of what has been called the most beautiful church building in Harrisburg and increasing the membership from 875 to 1550.

He is president of the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church, also of the West India Mission Board of the Synod and of the Church Federation of Harrisburg. He is a member of the Harrisburg Rotary Club and of the board of directors of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce. While his acceptance is expected it will not formally be made until the matter has been presented to his Church council and congregation.

The Board of Trustees filled several instructorships, the incumbents having resigned and named Rev. Robert B. Fortenbaugh, A.M., of Syracuse, N. Y., as acting professor of History to fill the Adeline Sager Chair of History. This chair has just been established as the result of a bequest of Miss Sager of Philadelphia who died a number of years ago leaving a bequest of \$20,000 to the College to endow a Chair of History.

A relative had enjoyed a life income from the fund and only recently the principal came to the College. Rev. Fortenbaugh entered College in 1909, coming from Bethlehem Lutheran Church of Harrisburg and graduated from College in class of 1913 and from the Seminary in 1916. He took charge of a mission Church in Syracuse, N. Y., and has not only brought this church to a position of self support but to the securing of a new location and a new church. In connection with his work as a pastor he took post graduate work in the University of Syracuse, majoring in history and having sociology as one of his minors. His work as a student was so satisfactory that he was employed in the University as an Assistant teacher and last fall during the absence of the head of Department of Sociology in the University, Mr. Fortenbaugh was given charge of the department. He has accepted the appointment at Gettysburg College and will be here in the fall.

Commencement Day.

The Commencement exercises Wednesday morning were impressive. Brue Chapel was crowded, auditorium and annex. After music by the College Orchestra, Rev. J. A. Singmaster, D.D., L.L.D. made the opening prayer.

Following further music came the Salutatory address by Charles Glenwood Hughes and the address of William L. McPherson.

After an intermission of music Calvin Lee Zerbe gave the Valedictory address and the Conferring of Degrees was made by Rev. J. A. Clutz, D.D., L.L.D., Chairman of the Administration committee. Dean Biske introduced the following candidates for Honorary Degrees.

Prof. Coover, L.L.D., Gettysburg.

Professor Coover has fulfilled the fine promise given by his faithful work as a college student. He is now the ranking member of the Faculty, next to President Singmaster, in length of service in our Theological Seminary. He is in a peculiar sense a product of Gettysburg. Besides being graduated from our College and Seminary, he was called, after a pastorate of ten years at Ardmore, to Gettysburg as pastor of the College Church; then to the Amanda

Rupert Strong professorship of the

English Bible in Gettysburg College, then, on the death of Dr. Wolf, he was elected Professor of Church History and New Testament Exegesis in the Seminary. The students of eighteen classes have been his pupils, and all testify to his fine scholarship. He is the author of several monographs in New Testament Exegesis, and of many poems, chiefly on religious themes.

Wm. L. McPherson, Litt.D., N. Y. City

Mr. McPherson has for many years been an editorial writer on the New York Tribune, and became its military critic as successor to the well known Frank Simonds. This new and difficult task he performed so acceptably that his work attracted nation-wide interest. Since then he has become the author of several books, two of them published by the Putnams—one on the History and the other on the Strategy of the Great War. In addition to his present editorial work he is also one of the Tribune's literary critics of important books. This fine record was presaged by his high grade of work while a student here in college, as indicated by the prizes and honors awarded him throughout his course.

Prof. H. C. Alleman, D.D., Gettysburg.

Professor Alleman was awarded honors here for his excellent work during his college course, among them the Hassler Medal in Latin and first honor at graduation. His fine scholarship marked his sermons during the years of his ministry in Chambersburg, Gettysburg and Philadelphia. During his pastorate in Philadelphia the genuine spirit of the student was manifested by his taking special work in the University of Pennsylvania. Then followed his election to the chair of Old Testament Literature and Theology, which he now occupies in the Gettysburg Theological Seminary. He holds membership in the Society for Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and is also a member of the American Oriental Society and of the American Schools for Oriental Research. Two books and a number of articles in the Lutheran Quarterly are the products of his pen.

Rev. C. W. Baker, D.D., Maytown.

Mr. Baker is a graduate of our class of 1883, and of the Gettysburg Seminary a few years later. At first his work in the ministry was in the home mission field, and so capable was he in awakening interest among the indifferent and organizing for effective work, that he was appointed chairman of the Advisory Board of Home Missions of the Synod of Northern Illinois. As a delegate to the General Synod and as a member of his district synod, he is given large credit for wise counsel and energetic action. As a preacher, his sermons are clear and forceful in thought, sound in doctrine, and impressively delivered. As instrumental in establishing new congregations and reviving old ones, in influencing young men to enter the ministry, and in promoting church and parsonage building, his record is exceptional.

Rev. M. G. L. R

Gettysburg Compiler

GETTYSBURG, PA., JUNE 16, 1923.

Wm. Arch. McCleanEditor

JUNE 1923
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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Subject to Decision of Democratic

Primaries, September 18, 1923.

Encouraged by the advice of the Democratic State Chairman, Austin E. McCullough, given to the Democrats of Adams county at the big Jackson Day celebration, that the Democrats should put upon the ticket at least one woman for one of the offices to be filled, the following announcement is made:

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER
EDNA E. EICHOLTZ
 of Gettysburg

FOR COUNTY TREASURER
HARRY E. TROXEL
 of Gettysburg

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR
HARRY B. BEARD
 of Gettysburg

Having been defeated four years ago for the election of County Treasurer I again announce myself for the office of

COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN E. McDONNELL
 Of Gettysburg

FOR SHERIFF,
WALTER J. CRAUMER,
 Authorized Ford Dealer,
 Abbottstown, Pa.

FOR SHERIFF
G. D. MORRISON
 Of Straban Township.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN A. STAMBAUGH
 Of Berwick Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
H. F. PHILLIPS
 Of Reading Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
NORMAN J. KING
 Of Latimore Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
DAVID G. SELL
 Of Union Township.

I deeply appreciate the support given me when a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner four years ago, when the voters made me third high, only 39 votes below the second man, the first and second being nominated. I will be most thankful for your support and votes at the primary this year

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
C. A. HERSHHEY,
 Of Franklin Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
JOHN P. RAHN
 Of Conewago Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
H. B. GEISELMAN
 Of Mt. Pleasant.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
J. V. ULRICH
 Of Germany Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
REUBEN SCHWARTZ
 Mt. Joy Township.

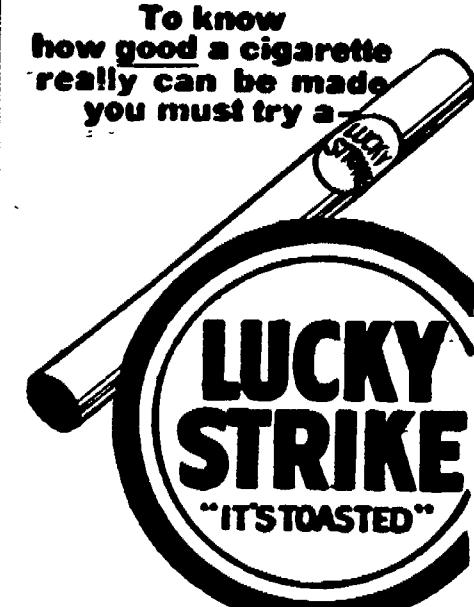
COMMENCEMENT MESSAGE.
 (Continued from page 1).

of war that it failed sadly to prepare for war. It was unready to fight. But the country was all for fighting. The draft law was bushwhacked in Washington by many politicians. The draft law registration was bungled and the state allotments were grossly inequitable. The government had no machinery with which to apply the law, and its execution had to be turned over to volunteer boards of private citizens. It was executed with marvelous success.

The British people accepted the draft act with great reluctance and after long delays. We were keen for it, since it met the democratic requirements of equal obligations for all. Our public in fact, would have gladly supported a sweeping extension of the draft principle. Why should the war burden fall only on limited classes determined by age? It should have fallen on all classes but the very old and the very young. And why should not all who were capable of war services have been drafted for it, whether they were at the front or on the lines of communication, or worked in the war material factories or contributed in any other manner to the support of the war?

It was one of the greatest injustices of our war policy that the flower of our youth fought in the trenches for \$30 a month, while men of their own age at home were earning \$300 a month in the shipyards or the munitions factories and other men of draft age were left free to profit at will in both the war industries and the non-war industries.

The government compromised unduly with the cave men. It frittered away a great opportunity to lift our national war effort to a higher level of good citizenship than our people had ever before reached, and to free that effort, as far as possible, from the taint of blood profits. But the failure was with our war leadership rather than with us. We rationed ourselves, bought our own Liberty bonds and poured out our treasure for every war relief agency. We had



DRESSES

Large Mid-Season Display



We have an unusually large mid-season display of Silk Dresses that will delight the heart of every woman that beholds them. Each one has a personality of its own that will at once attract you to it. It will be a hard task for you to pick one that you will think the prettiest of the lot but no matter which one you decide upon you cannot help but be pleased with it. We have Silk Dresses in all sizes from the Junior to the Stylish Stout, including all the odd sizes. The styles range from the newest Egyptian designs to the more conservative plain colors, the choice of many of our customers. The materials are the very latest Crepe weaves that still remain so popular and range from there to the ever popular Tricosham, Shantung, Pongee, Taffeta, etc.

\$15.00 to \$55.00

Lingerie Dresses

For graduation and the many other uses that you can find for a dress of this character.

Delightful Dresses for Dainty Dressers

Among the Lingerie Dresses will be found Linens, Rattines Normandy, Voiles, etc. Some with hand embroidery that will please you. Every one is a beautiful creation in itself. Think of the warmer days coming and the many occasions calling for a dainty Lingerie Dress then call at our store and inspect them and purchase as many of them as you feel you will need.

\$5.00 to \$22.50

G. W. Weaver & Son

Dry Goods Department Store

Gettysburg

WHAT FUN IT IS

TO BE HUNGRY!

You can't be well and hearty unless you are properly nourished— you can't be strong unless your appetite is good.

For a keen appetite, good digestion, rich red blood, and the "punch" and "pep" that goes with perfect health. You need Gude's Pepto-Mangan.

Take Gude's for a short time and note the big difference in the way you look, eat and feel.

Your druggist has it—liquid or tablets, as you prefer.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
 Tonic and Blood Enricher

Rev. L. B. Wolf, of Baltimore, and Rev. A. R. Steck, of Carlisle, will deliver addresses at the Lutheran Reunion at Pen-Mar, Thursday, July 26. The choir of Christ Church, York, will furnish music. Special trains and fares have been secured on the W. M. R. R.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured
 by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rattling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrhal Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrhal Medicine. Circumstances free. All Druggists, 5c.

F. J. CHENEE & CO., Toledo, O.

A mule can't kick while he is pulling, and—he can't pull while he is kicking. The truth of this needs wide application.

Harsh physics react, weaken the bowels, will lead to chronic constipation. Doan's Regulets operate easily. 30c a box at all stores.

John Fink, 16 years old, of Hanover, is the boy that tampered with the transformer on the Hanover Fair grounds last Saturday, throwing the town into darkness Sunday night and causing probably \$1,000 damage. The boy was apprehended through the efforts of Chief Crabb and information will probably be brought against him by an official of the Hanover Agricultural Society.

MOTHERS
 Keep the family free from colds by using
VICK'S VAPORUB

"Tommy" Dill, three year old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. T. Dill, of Bigerville, had a miraculous escape from serious injury, when she fell from a second story window at her home, to the ground, eighteen feet below. She was playing on the window seat and as the screen had been removed, she lost her balance and toppled out. A badly bruised side was her only injury.

Taking baby up at night is often the cause of bad colds. Use Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup and stay in bed 25cts.

17-year-old locusts have made their appearance at several sections in the Pigeon Hills in large numbers. They are due in 25 counties of Pennsylvania this summer.

Itch! Itch! Itch! — Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! — The more you scratch, the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment. For eczema, any skin itching. 60c a box.

Among the 180 young men and women who will be graduated from the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, Shippensburg, this month, there are 14 from Adams county as follows: Phinamore Bittinger, George Funt, Anna V. Stover, Paul G. Wert, Arendtsville; Ralph G. Orner, Edna E. Hoffman, Biglerville; Irene M. Bushey, Zoila H. Gardner, Susan E. Gardner, Bruce W. Naugle, York Springs; M. Frances Slothour, Abbottstown; Paul R. Mehring, Gettysburg; Neillie F. Lindemuth, Littlestown.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man an unhappy slave. For impure blood and sluggish liver, use Burdock Blood Bitters. On the market 35 years. \$1.25 a bottle.

W. W. Neely has sold out the good will and stock of his grocery and general merchandise business at New Chester to his competitor, C. A. Brane.

The 150-acre tract of Geo. W. Wagner in Butler township was sold by Sheriff Hartman on Saturday to Mrs. Wagner for \$6,500.

Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup is the best remedy for any sickness baby gets, no matter how young or how old. Try it.

Thursday of this week was the 146th anniversary of the flag of the United States and June 14 is now known as flag day.

In the class of 540 who received diplomas at State College this week, was Harry E. Tschop, industrial chemistry, York, formerly of East Berlin.

The First National Bank of Fairfield will erect an \$18,000 two story brick building, as Weikert, Gettysburg, is the contractor.

Accidents will happen, but the best regulated families keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for such emergencies. Two sizes, 30c and 60c, at all stores.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

REV. H. W. A. HANSON, D.D.
(Continued from page 1.)

attendance at the midweek prayer meetings is confidently claimed to be the largest in the world. He is in great demand as a speaker at religious assemblies whether of his own denomination or others, and this demand is growing.

V. Bernard Siems, C. E., Baltimore. Mr. Siems now has the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science. His work has been in the line of civil engineering, chiefly in Baltimore and Camp Meade, Maryland. He has also been Consulting Engineer on various waterworks in the same State. His publications have been such papers as these: "Investigation of the Water Supply Improvement for Greater Baltimore" and "Design of a Tilting Dam and its Relation to Backwater on the Gunpowder River." Among other organizations he is an associate member of the American Association of Engineers. Among other special commendations is a letter from W. L. Collins, a Supervising Engineer of the United States.

Honors and Prizes.

The following honors and prizes were next announced.

General Final Honors.—Dixon Hoover Geiser, Charles Harold Howard, Charles Glenwood Hughes, Earl George Ports, Carl Robert Simon, Charles Allen Sloat, Calvin Lee Zerbe.

Highest Class Honors. Senior.—Earl George Ports. Sophomore.—Ruth Sara Sheads.

Class Honors. Senior.—William Clarence Diehl, William Melanchthon Erhard, Dixon Hoover Geiser, Charles Harald Howard, Charles Glenwood Hughes, Herbert Wertz Meckley, Wayne Reyner Page, Carl Robert Simon, Charles Allen Sloat, Calvin Lee Zerbe.

Junior.—Herman Franklin Gohn, Christian Max Hansen, Charles Leese, David Alvin Menges, Bradford Torrey Schantz, George Wellington Smith.

Sophomore.—Homer William Crist, Helen Louise Duse, Homer Reginald Greenholt, George Horace Hafer, Albert William Handschuhner, Robert Franklin Heller, Helen Amanda Moyer.

Freshman.—Edward Charles Billheimer, Rodney Benton Hartman, Daniel Meade Horner, Carroll Sebastian Klug, Antonis Espinosa Monteros, Elizabeth Schriver.

Garver Latin Prize.—Melvin Henry Laatsch, Eleaor Myra Peters, Homer Emmert Thorstenberg, Madeline Odell Troxell.

Brewer Prize in Greek.—Carl Robert Simon. With Honorable Mention of William Melanchthon Erhard.

Garver Prize in Greek.—Carroll Sebastian Klug. With Honorable Mention of Leonard Beaver Ulsh.

Graef Prize.—William Melanchthon Erhard. With Honorable Mention of Richard Manges Smith.

Hassler Latin Prize.—Herman Franklin Gohn.

Mathematical Prize.—Helen Louise Duse. With Honorable Mention of Clair Marcellus Overmiller, Waldo Emerson Gentzler.

Departmental Final Honors in Chemistry.—Charles Allen Sloat.

Kubis History Prize.—Charles Harold Howard, William Clarence Sheedy. With Honorable Mention of Harvey Allan Hesser, William John Saul, Calvin Lee Zerbe.

Muhlenberg Freshman Prize.—Carroll Sebastian Klug. With Honorable Mention of Melvin Henry Laatsch.

R. O. T. C. Prizes.—Advance Course Scholarship. Ralph C. Robison, '23.

Basic Course Scholarship.—F. H. Markley, '25.

Loyalty Prize.—Walter G. McAllister, '23.

One of the most impressive scenes of the Commencement exercises was the swearing in by Major Nixon of the sixteen Second Lieutenants of the graduating class and the presentation to them of their commissions by Col. John S. Fair, Gen. Staff, U. S. A. and a graduate of the Class of Gettysburg College of 1894.

Graduates.

The graduating class numbered 77 and those receiving

Degree of Bachelor of Arts.—Edward Bard Buller, William Clarence Diehl, William Melanchthon Erhard, Theodore Wilbur Eshenour, Robert Clare Geiselman, Dixon Hoover Geiser, Merlin Bowers Hafer, Harvey Allan Hesser, Emma Susan Kadel, Walter Ginder McAllister, Charles Luther Mogel, Alford Raymond Naus, Mark Snoddy Redcay, William Refus Rings, Ralph Carleton Robinson, Loren Marian Roth, Emanuel Martz, Schottstall, Carl Robert Simon, Frederick Stueber, Wilmer Kohl Traeger, Harvey Walter Webner, Robert Charles Woife, Calvin Lee Zerbe.

Degree of Bachelor of Science.—Curtis Miller Albright, Noah Lavere Aitland, David Edward Beckmeyer, Ben Wade Blose, Harold David Briggs, Carl Lloyd Dahmen, George Harry Derr, William Harold Diehl, John Mathias Gamsjager, Ralph Alden Geiselman, James Patterson Gililand, James Donald Glenn, Walter Peter Gundel, Frederick Philip Hachnien, Walter Henry Hill, Elmer Stephen Hinman, Charles Harold Howard, Charles Glenwood Hughes, Katherine Hummelbaugh, Emanuel Kressler, Alfred Roy McCauslin, James Wadell McDowell, James Shin Matsushita, Herbert Wertz Meckley, Harry LeRoy Mertz, Charles Douglas Miller, Clayton Edward Moul, Philip Trone Myers, Minter Morrell Ott, Chalice Seth Overcash, Wayne Reyner Page, Earl George Ports, Frederick Uhler Ross, Harry Frederick Rote, William John Saul, William Clarence Sheedy, Paul Webster Shelley, Glenwood Benjamin Shetter, Norman Erwood Shue, Charles Allen Sloat, Richard Manges, Smith, Theodore Paul Smith, John Milton Snader, Franklin Lloyd Snyder, Lowell Martin Sowers, Clarence Emanuel Stoner, Ralph Hays Stover, Oscar Ray Toms, Romayne Thompson Uhler, Rosalie Winslow, John Richard Wise, Spurgeon Louis Wolfe, David Walker Woods, Jr., William Albert Earl Wright.

Of these the following have attained

the distinction of being elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa: William Melanchthon Erhard, Dixon Hoover Geiser, Charles Glenwood Hughes, Walter Ginder McAllister, Carl Robert Simon, Wilmer Kohl Traeger, Calvin Lee Zerbe.

MARRIAGES.

Klunk-Smith.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized in old Conewago Chapel when Harry Klunk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Klunk, and Miss Marie Smith, daughter of Peter Smith, both of Mt. Rock, were married at a high nuptial mass by Rev. Fr. Benedict Smith, S.J., uncle of the bride. Fr. Smith is pastor of Holy Trinity Catholic Church, Georgetown, D.C. The attendants were Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wolf, of Hanover. The bride was very becomingly attired in a gown of white satin with veil train. She carried a bouquet of roses. The bridesmaid was dressed in pink and carried roses. She wore a hat to match. A very pleasing feature of the ceremony was the fine music rendered by the assistant rector, Rev. Fr. Eberle. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of M. J. Smith, Mt. Rock, the bride's brother, after which the couple left by rail for a short wedding trip to eastern cities. Upon their return they will reside for a time with the bride's father. Later they will go to York to make their future home, where the groom is employed in the York Chain Works.

Worley—Brown.—Miss Isabelle Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Brown, of East Berlin, was married to Chas. O. Worley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alpha Worley, of Baltimore, on Sunday morning at the home of the bride's parents by her pastor, Rev. Paul Glafelter, in the presence of several invited friends. The bride is a graduate from the East Berlin high school and has taught in the public schools of that community for a number of terms. The groom is a civil engineer. The happy couple left on Monday evening for Mt. Reinier, Md. where they will make their future home.

Storm—Freet.—Edgar A. Storm, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. X. Storm, of Hanover, and Miss Anna May Freet, daughter of Joseph Freet, of Midway, were married in St. Vincent's Church by Rev. Wm. A. Howard. The attendants were Austin J. Storm, a brother of the groom, and Miss Agnes Lawrence, of McSherrystown.

Smith—Disney.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Paul's Baltimore, Wednesday of last week when Miss Emma O. Disney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Disney, of Baltimore, and Charles W. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Smith, of Littlestown, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. E. Dunn. The attendants were Miss Margaret Closson, and Clement C. Smith, cousin of the groom. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served the wedding party at the home of the groom's brother, John Smith. In the evening a wedding reception was tendered the newly-weds at the home of the groom's parents in Littlestown. They will reside in Baltimore.

Roser—McClary.—Daniel M. Roser, of Hanover Junction, and Miss Manda T. McClary, of Hanover, formerly of Straban township, this county, were married in York Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Roser will make their future home at Seven Valleys, York county.

Hawk—McLlvaine.—Miss Sarah McLlvaine, of Philadelphia, and Atvile C. Hawk, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hawk, of Littlestown, were married May 26th by Dr. David Steele, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, at the home of the bride.

W. C. T. U. Annual Convention.

At an executive committee meeting of the Adams County Woman's Christian Temperance Union held at the Pitzer House, Saturday, the date and place for the annual county convention of their organization was fixed at Fairfield on Thursday, June 28. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions will be held. The morning sessions will start at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Harry Daniels, pastor of the Gettysburg Methodist Episcopal Church, has been secured to address the evening session.

L. E. Potts of York Springs has recently received a diploma from the Northwestern School of Taxidermy and also a certificate from the State Game Commission as a first class taxidermist.

P. A. T. Bowers, of Table Rock, is in Wyoming county, this State, reconstructing five 200-foot span bridges on the Susquehanna river.

During Shriners' Week at Washington, license tags from twenty-two different states were noticed on automobiles that passed through Gettysburg on one day enroute for the Capitol.

The Ozoneated Caramen Fly. The note is the vital section in most colds. Practically all colds can be prevented if proper preventive means are taken. Germs are everywhere and ready to be stirred into life when lodging in the warm nose. Then follows colds, grippe, tonsillitis and catarrh. Fortify yourself against germs, prevent catarrh and colds. Ozone is a preventive. If you have a poor preventive, then that Ozone will stop hawking and spit ting, reduce inflammation, stop excessive flow of mucus, make breathing easy and check fresh colds. A week's use will convince you. Don't suffer, send for it at once. Pay the postman or enclose one dollar with your name and address and we will mail a tube of Ozone to you with guarantee of its efficiency. If you don't care to order, write stating your case, our laboratory will furnish expert advice.

PHARMACAL LABORATORIES, Room 1202, 39 Cornhill St., New York City.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT

PAVE

PERMANENCE costs less than repairs

ISN'T permanence true economy?

Countless and constant minor repairs, painting, replacement of impermanent work, these add into an imposing total in a few short years. Fire may cause not only temporary inconvenience but heavy loss.

Your building material dealer can advise on all types of construction, and will gladly do so. His experience can be trusted in selecting the best types and brands of building materials.



FORMER CONGRESSMAN DEAD

FRANK E. BELTZHOOVER, A NATIVE OF CUMBERLAND CO.

An Able Lawyer and Noted for His Political Sagacity, Was Leader of His Party in His County.

Hon. Frank E. Beltzhoover, a prominent attorney at Carlisle for years, died on June 2 at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 81 years and 7 months. He was born in Cumberland county and was a graduate of Gettysburg College in class of 1862, and was one of the honor men of his class. Reading law he was admitted to the Bar of his county in 1864. He was elected District Attorney in 1874 and was elected Congressman by the Democratic party from the old Adams-Cumberland and York district in 1878 and again in 1880. He was a very able lawyer and representative and a good speaker. He served for awhile as a trustee of Gettysburg College and had many friends in this county. He was buried in Los Angeles.

William Hartzell, of Cumberland township, died Friday morning at the Annie M. Warner Hospital from tetanus in his 36th year. He ran a nail into his foot about a week ago and kept the wound open draining for several days. He consulted his physician. He continued to go about conducting his dairy business and was in town on Thursday and consulting his physician was sent to the hospital, glands in his neck at that time hardening. He was given a large dose of the anti-tetanus remedy, but it was too late to be effective. William Hartzell was among the youngest sons of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jere Hartzell. He had a wonderful disposition, always in good humor, ready with a laugh, or a joke, or happy expression. He was liked by everyone. Recently he bought the home farm and operated a dairy in connection with farm and was making a success of both. He married a Miss Bollinger, who survives; also the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. Harry Thomas and Mrs. Luther Sachs, of Gettysburg; Samuel of Fairmount, W. Va. and John of Chambersburg.

Dr. Homer S. Rebert, a son of Mrs. S. H. Rebert of Littlestown, has been awarded a classical fellowship by the American Academy at Rome, Italy, where he has been a student since last fall. It entitles the holder to \$1000 a year for two years, free residence at the academy and an opportunity for extensive research.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Mrs. James Paxton died at her home in Latimore township, Monday night after several months' illness from dropsy, aged about 65 years. Mrs. Paxton leaves her husband and four children: Mrs. F. M. Anderson, of Reading township; Curtis and John, of York, and Harry, of Pittsburgh. Also one brother, John L. Kauffman, of Latimore township. Services were held at the Franklin Church, near Clear Springs. Thursday morning, interment in the cemetery adjoining.

Charles Stine, of near Thomasville, died Tuesday morning in the West Side Sanitarium, York, where he was taken about two weeks ago for an operation, following a four weeks' illness from pneumonia. His age was 47 years, 5 months and 14 days. He was a son of Mrs. Sarah Stine, of East Berlin, who survives him; also his wife and four children, Eva, Almena, John and Cleason, at home. He is also survived by the following brothers and sisters: Walter Stine, of Emigsville; Mrs. John Grim, of Abbottstown; Irvin Stine, Mrs. Amos Linebach and Mrs. Frank Yost, of East Berlin, and Mrs. Harry Bollinger, of Davidsburg.

Samuel S. Robinson, of Westminster, who was taken ill whilst on a visit to New York State with his wife and brought home, died on Friday, June 1st, 1923, after a few weeks' illness, aged 76 years, 5 months and 4 days. He is survived by his wife, one brother, J. Harry Robinson, of New York, and four sisters, Mrs. W. B. Shriner, of Audubon, N. J., Mrs. J. C. Rebert, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Carrie E. Horner, of Littlestown, and Mrs. Margaret A. Cassell, of Westminster.

H. E. SMILEY, Register of Wills.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Chas. A. Beck, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make known the same, and all persons indebted to the said decedent to make payment, without delay to

J. L. Williams, Executor.

Stallsmith Building, Gettysburg, Pa.

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